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In 1947, the prewar level of industrial production had been exceeded and unemployment had been eliminated.

The growth of production in 1949 over 1945 was as follows:

<u>Branch of Industry</u>	<u>Increase in Production (%)</u>
Mining industry	
Extraction of purified bitumen	1,174.0
Extraction of petroleum	400.8
Extraction of coal	557.0
Extraction of chromium	290.8 (compared with 1948)
Extraction of copper	475.0 (compared with 1946)
Cement industry	522.2
Chemical industry	359.4
Electric power production	307.8
Woodworking industry	318.9
Food industry	177.3
Textile industry	732.4
Leather-shoe industry	1,725.4

The basic ports of the country, Durres and Valona, were reconstructed and new highways, Kukes-Peshkopi, Berat-Corovode, and others, were built. Two rail-road lines, Durres-Peqin and Durres-Tirana, and a branch line between Kashar and the industrial region of Tirana, were built. In 1950, the new Pekin-Elbasan rail line was put in operation. The Tirana Automobile Spare Parts Plant was also put in operation.

In the state budget for 1950, revenues comprised 7.8 billion lek, three times the amount received during the first year after the liberation. The basic part of the revenue comes from the state segment of the national economy; in 1950, these returns increased by 48 percent over the 1949 figure. The cooperative segment increased its contribution by 35 percent over 1949.

In 1950, peasant holdings with incomes less than 10,000 lek were excused from taxes.

The expenditures part of the budget was set at 7.7 billion lek, 46 percent above the 1949 figure. In 1950, expenditures for capital construction increased 49 percent in comparison with 1949 and comprised 37 percent of the total national budget. Allocations to education increased 42 percent over 1949 and totaled 662 million lek; expenditures for health were 33 percent above the 1949 figure.

The two-year plan calls for, among other things, a hydroelectric center at Selite; the construction, now under way, of a sugar plant which will satisfy the demand of the population for sugar; and a textile plant, also under construction, with a yearly production of 20 million square meters of fabric.

The rate of increase of industrial production for the basic types of production set by the two-year plan is as follows (in percent of 1948):

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Crude petroleum	124	130
Purified bitumen	104	123
Chromium ore	288	572
Copper	214	363
Lignite	204	255

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	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Cement	151	156
Timber	195	246
Leather raw materials (small)	92	142
Shoes	182	872

In 1949, production goods amounted to 65 percent of Albania's total imports; imports of consumers' goods during 1949 amounted to one third of the 1938 figure.

The trade agreement between Albania and Czechoslovakia, signed in March 1949, provides for a trade turnover of 3.35 million dollars; the agreement between Albania and Hungary calls for a trade turnover of 1.73 million dollars.

The successful completion of the two-year plan was promoted by the sharp increase in the level of industrial production, which, for the third quarter of 1950, was 16.25 percent above the level for the like quarter of 1949; the production of the timber industry increased 24.6 percent, rubber-goods production increased 277 percent, and metal-goods production increased 36.4 percent over 1949.

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